SHIN SPLINT

Diagnosis/Definition

- Inflammation due to repetitive stress of the broad proximal portion of any of the musculotendinous units originating from the tibia.
- Symptoms of overuse injury are precipitated by initiation of training, an increase in training intensity or a change in surface or equipment. The mechanism for overuse injury is overload of forces on the muscle, tendon, or bone, which leads to an inflammatory reaction.

Initial Diagnosis and Management

- History and physical examination.
- Rest of the affected muscle-tendon bone unit
- Use of crutches, bracing or casts as needed
- NSAIDs may be beneficial
 - o Adults 200 to 400 milligrams (mg) every four to six hours as needed for up to 2 weeks. Example: Ibuprofen
 - o Take tablet or capsule forms of these medicines with a full glass (8 ounces) of water.
 - o Do not lie down for about 15 to 30 minutes after taking the medicine. This helps to prevent irritation that may lead to trouble in swallowing.
 - o To lessen stomach upset, these medicines should be taken with food or an antacid.
- Encourage active range of motion.
- Appropriate restrictions of activity.

Ongoing Management and Objectives

- Rest is individualized depending upon severity
- Immobilization should be utilized if simple weight bearing (walking) is painful.
- The duration of rest varies from 1-2 days for mild shin splints to several months for severe stress fractures.
- Ice for 10 to 15 mins with hourly reapplication.
- Elevate leg frequently with compressive wraps.
- Slow and sustained active stretches when no pain is present

Indication a profile is needed

- Any limitations that affect strength, range of movement, and efficiency of feet, legs, lower back and pelvic girdle.
- Slightly limited mobility of joints, muscular weakness, or other musculo-skeletal defects that may prevent moderate marching, climbing, timed walking, or prolonged effect.
- Defects or impairments that require significant restriction of use.

Specifications for the profile

- Weeks 1-8
 - o No running and jumping
 - No rucking
 - Walking to tolerance
 - o Swimming recommended

Patient/Soldier Education or Self care Information

- See attached sheet
- Demonstrate deficits that exist
 - o Describe/show soldier his/her limitations
- Explain injury and treatment methods
 - o Use diagram attached to describe injury, location and treatment.
- Instruct and demonstrate rehab techniques
 - o Demonstrate rehab exercises as shown in attached guide
 - o Warm up before any sports activity
 - o Participate in a conditioning program to build muscle strength
 - o Do stretching exercises daily
- Ask the patient to demonstrate newly learned techniques and repeat any other instructions.
- Fine tune patient technique
- Correct any incorrect ROM/stretching demonstrations or instructions by repeating and demonstrating information or exercise correctly.
- Encourage questions

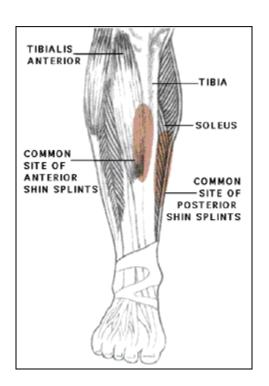
- o Ask soldier if he or she has any questions
- Give supplements such as handouts
- Schedule follow up visit
 - o If pain persists
 - o The pain does not improve as expected
 - o Patient is having difficulty after three days of injury
 - o Increased pain or swelling after the first three days
 - o Patient has any questions regarding care

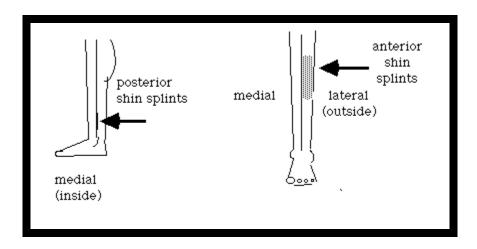
Indications for referral to Specialty Care

• To Physical Therapy: Routine referral for rehabilitation.

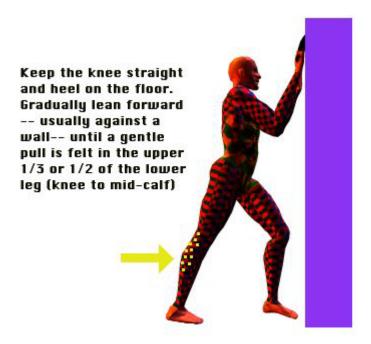
Referral criteria for Return to Primary Care

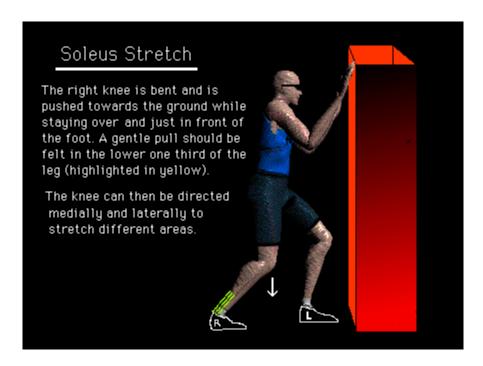
• Completed specialty care.





Exercises





PHYSICAL PROFILE For use of this form, see AR 40-501; the proponent agency is the Office of The Surgeon General				
MEDICAL CONDITION SHIN SPLINTS		2. P U L	H E S	
3. ASSIGNMENT LIMITATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS WEEKS 1-4, NO RUNNING, JUMPING AND MARCHING, RECOMMEND SWIMMING, WALKING TO TOLERANCE.				
4. THIS PROFILE IS PERMANENT TEMPORARY EXPIRATION DATE:				
☐ Hip Raise ☐ Quads Stretch & Bal. ☐ Single ☐ Knee Bender ☐ Calf Stretch ☐ Straig ☐ Side-Straddle Hop ☐ Long Sit ☐ Elong ☐ High Jump ☐ Hamstring Stretch ☐ Turn		ver Back Stretch Negle Knee to Chest Up Light Leg Raise Chagation Stretch Connand Sunce Two	ck & Shoulder Stretch per Back Stretch est Stretch e-Arm Side Stretch	Ankle Stretch Hip Stretch Upper Body Wt Tng Lower Body Wt Tng
6. AEROBIC CONDITIONING EXERCISES	7. FUNCTION	AL ACTIVITIES	8. TRAINING HEART RATE	FORMULA
Walk at Own Pace and Distance Run at Own Pace and Distance Bicycle at Own Pace and Distance Swim at Own Pace and Distance Walk or Run in Pool at Own Pace Unlimited Walking Unlimited Running	Wear H Carry R Fire Rif With KP/Mop Marchin	Wear Helmet Carry Rifle Fire Rifle With Hearing Protection KP/Mopping/Mowing Grass MALES 220 MINU MINU MINU		FEMALES 225 STING HEART RATE NTENSITY STING HEART RATE
Unlimited Bicycling	☐ All			
Run at Training Heart Rate forMin Till Bicycle at Training Heart Rate forMin P		Push-Ups Swim 80% WELL TRAINED		NTARY INDIVIDUAL CTIVE, MAINTENANCE
9. OTHER				
TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF PROFILING OFFICER	TURE		DATE	
TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF PROFILING OFFICER	SIGN	SIGNATURE		DATE
ACTION BY APPROVING AUTHORITY				
PERMANENT CHANGE OF PROFILE	APPROVE	D NO	T APPROVED	
TYPED NAME, GRADE & TITLE OF APPROVING AUTHORITY SIGNATURE			DATE	
ACTION BY UNIT COMMANDER				
THIS PERMANENT CHANGE IN PROFILE SERIAL DOES DOES NOT REQUIRE A CHANGE IN MEMBER'S MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY DUTY ASSIGNMENT BECAUSE:				
TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF UNIT COMMANDER SIG		NATURE		DATE
PATENT'S IDENTIFICATION (For typed or written entries give. Name (last, first, middle); grade; SSN; hospital or medical facility)				
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ISSUING CLINIC AND PHON	ISSUING CLINIC AND PHONE NUMBER		
	HEALTH RECORD J	UNIT COMMANDER - ORIGINAL & 1 COPY HEALTH RECORD JACKET - 1 COPY CLINIC FILE - 1 COPY		

PATIENT INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION TO SHIN SPLINTS

A shin splint is the most common cause of exercise-induced leg pain encountered by athletes of all levels. In the past the term shin splint has been used to describe all forms of pain in the lower leg. Misleading terms such as compartment syndrome and stress fractures have all been used to describe a shin splint. However, a shin splint is a very specific problem. It is essentially an inflammatory reaction involving the deep tissues of the lower leg and may involve tendons & muscles. The inflammatory reaction occurs at the point where the deep tissues insert into the inside (medial) or front (anterior) aspect of the leg bone (tibia). The most appropriate terms that can be used to describe a shin splint are Tibial stress syndrome or tibial fasciitis. There are two forms of shin splints, a Medial (inner aspect) and Anterior (outer aspect) shin splint.

SYMPTOMS

- When a patient is suffering from a medial shin splint the pain and the tenderness will be present on the inner aspect of the leg.
- In an anterior shin splint, pain and tenderness is present on the front and outer aspect of the leg.
- In both cases, running and walking may be extremely painful. In severe cases, even light weight bearing may be painful.
- Tenderness is usually present between 3-13 cm above the foot.

CAUSES

- Over training.
- Mechanical problems with the feet such as "over pronation". Over pronation can
 be simply described as a condition which causes your arches to flatten out when
 you stand up. This causes your ankles to roll in towards each other and disturbs
 your normal walking pattern. If a foot over pronates the structures of the leg are
 stretched and put under stress, which increases the likelihood of that structure
 being injured.
- Tight calve muscles.
- A young novice runner training for long periods on hard roads and in poor physical condition.
- Training on hard surfaces such as concrete.
- Improper shoes, inadequate shock absorption.
- Excessive rotation of the hip.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

• Purchase shock absorbing running shoes.

- Decrease training immediately.
- The use of crutches may be necessary to ensure there is non-weight bearing
- Review stretching exercises may be necessary.
- Light swimming may help to maintain fitness.
- Do not train downhill, this can aggravate the condition.
- Purchase shin splint insoles.

Input was provided by:

- Occupational Therapy Clinic
- Physical Therapy Clinic
- Orthopedic Clinic
- Family Practice Clinic
- Okubo Clinic
- 555 Engineers
- 1st Brigade
- 3rd Brigade
- 62nd Medical Brigade

POC:

• Outcome Management

References:

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- Baechle, Thomas, Earle, Roger. (2000) Essentials of Strength Training and Conditioning, 2nd Edition. Human Kinetics Pub: Champaign, IL
- Schenck, Robert, Jr. et al. (1999). Athletic Training and Sports Medicine, 3rd Edition. American Academy of Orthopedics: Tucson, AZ.
- http://www.rice.edu/~jenky/sports/shin.html
- http://www.ourfootdoctor.com/yourfeet_shin.shtml
- http://www.curefootpain.co.uk/shin.htm